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# THE BEE

## WASHINGTON

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VOL. XXV NO. VI

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY JULY 8 1905

### Oldest Inhabitants Observe Fourth

Annual Meeting Held at Alton Farm, Md., Summer Home of Crosby S. Noyes—Patriotic Oratory—Came Presented to Host—Officers Elected.

In the shade of the grove fronting Alton Farm, the summer home of Crosby S. Noyes, the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia held its annual meeting on Tuesday and celebrated Independence Day.

Special cars leaving Fifteenth and G streets northwest carried the association and its many invited guests to Sligo, Md. There carriages met the cars and carried the passengers to the Noyes home.

#### REGRET FOR HAY'S DEATH.

As a preliminary to the program Dr. Joseph T. Howard, corresponding secretary of the association, presented a resolution of regret at the death of Secretary Hay, which was unanimously adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, by the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia, That we deeply lament the death of the estimable Secretary of State, deeming it a great loss to the country at large, praying that the vacant station may be filled by as gifted and upright a man as was John Hay."

"Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, hoping that they will derive great comfort from the assurance which the purity of his life affords."

A. H. Ragan, representing the association, presented to Crosby S. Noyes a gold headed cane and expressing the hope that it might be many years before the recipient is required to use it as a physical support.

#### OFFICERS ELECTED.

Concluding the business portion of the meeting officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President, Allison Nailor, Jr.; vice-presidents, Jacob Behlmeier, A. H. Ragan, Benjamin C. Wright, Thomas H. Langley, J. D. Cottrell, W. W. Birch, Henry M. Gillinger, Albert Grouse, Crosby S. Noyes, William R. Smith, Fred L. Moore and Rudolph Eichhorn; treasurer, Rudolph Eichhorn; marshal, James A. Weinburger; corresponding secretary, Joseph T. Howard; recording secretary, B. W. Reiss; monitor, John Douglass.

The program of the day was opened with the singing of "America" by the assemblage.

Allison Nailor, Jr., read the Declaration of Independence, and Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes sang "The Star Spangled Banner," followed by "Annie Laurie."

MR. MACFARLAND'S SPEECH.

Commissioner Macfarland then made an address.

Mr. Macfarland spoke as follows:

"The shadow of a national sorrow envelops this Fourth of July. We are mourning the passing of the great Secretary of State, who was the representative of the District of Columbia in

making an address on that occasion. "Practical idealist as he was, believing profoundly in the practical value of spiritual things, he expressed the warmest commendation of that celebration, and hoped that the National Capital would never neglect the national birthday. — We cannot more fittingly honor his memory than by honoring the day which he held sacred for all that it represents.

"At both ends of the social scale there are many native born Americans who never celebrate Independence Day, and some of them laugh at those who do. Fortunately, the lapse of 120 years has not blunted the edge of Adams' advice to most of us.

"Because the sentiment of patriotism still rules in many hearts, because, out of the abundance of such hearts the mouth still speaketh, to remind and encourage, to reprove and stimulate, the state will endure, society will continue unshaken, and it will be still safe and profitable for the men who would have been Tories in the times that tried men's souls to ignore the Fourth of July. But if they could have their way, if we were all drawn into their materialism, the days of the republic would be numbered."

The octet of the Saengerbund was loudly applauded for their rendition of "Old Black Joe," as was also the recitation of Kipling's "Recessional" by Fred E. Barbour.

Several extemporaneous speeches and songs, among the latter one by the Burnside Post G. A. R. Glee Club, made up the balance of the program. "Auld Lang Syne," sung by the audience, concluded the order of the entertainment.

#### AMONG ODD FELLOWS.

District Grand Secretary James H. Coleman is daily receiving many letters of congratulation upon his re-election as delegate to the twenty-fourth session of the D. G. L. By returning Bro. Coleman to the D. G. L., Rising Sun Lodge did itself and the order great credit.

Bro. Coleman is well and most favorably known among the unselfish, progressive members of the order, as an active and useful Odd Fellow.

Social Lodge No 1819 has elected Bro.

George W. Thomas as delegate to the

twenty-fourth session of the D. G. L.

which convenes in September next. Bro.

Thomas is very popular and an earnest advocate of progress.

District Grand Director James L. Turner, of Union Light Lodge No. 1065, takes his defeat philosophically. Bro.

Turner has made a very popular executive officer.

In the race for delegate to the D. G. L.

Bloom of Youth Lodge No. 1368 stuck

close to her "Creed." It seems that the

"other" candidate did not get (H)all he wanted. The Har(r) is too long.

Root of David Lodge No. 5414 did it

itself great credit by electing Bro. Jen

nings as delegate to the D. G. L. Rev.

Jennings is well informed and would

make an ideal District Grand Chaplain.

Excelsior Lodge No. 5447, the young-

est in this jurisdiction, returned Bro. Eli

Samuels to the D. G. L. Bro. Samuels

is very thoughtful and stands well in the

order.

In point of membership Peter Ogden

Lodge No. 1374 stands at the head of the

list in this jurisdiction. This is the lodge

of which the present District Grand

Master T. W. West is a member. Bro.

Charles Harris, one of the most progres-

sive and popular members of the lodge,

was elected delegate to the D. G. L.

Ex-District Grand Directors J. T. Cole

and Robert Rhone are also members of

this historic lodge, as well as life mem-

bers of the D. G. L.

The twenty-fourth session of the D.

G. L. will convene at Odd Fellows' Hall

at 8 p. m., September next. All mem-

bers of the order in good standing can

attend the meetings of the D. G. L., pro-

vided they have the quarterly P. W.

#### WORK.

Written for THE BEE.  
Work while the day is fine,  
Work while the sun shines bright;  
Waste not your precious time,  
For coming is the night.

Work while you've health and strength;  
Work while you're able to;  
For onward swiftly comes the time  
When you no work can do.

Work while the season's here;  
Work while you've muscles strong,  
And don't forget about the time  
When you'll just creep along.

Work with all your might,  
But spend not all you make;  
Remember old age is on your track  
And will soon you overtake.

—CLARENCE EMERY ALLEN.

### Negro Collector Sworn In

Appoints George W. Smalley's Daughter  
His Stenographer.

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.  
John F. Stevens, recently appointed to

succeed John F. Wallace as chief engineer of the Panama Canal, is under treat-

ment in Chicago for lumbago.

The railroads running into Colorado suffered greatly from the recent heavy rains. Traffic was delayed and delegates to the Egerton League Convention did not arrive on time.

The steamer Philadelphia arrived in New York Monday, bringing sixty American school teachers from Porto Rico. They came to spend their vacation at home.

In addition to the ceremonies held in the United States for the late Secretary Hay, memorial services were held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The Fourth was enjoyed by many patriotic citizens, and still the nipis was not as it once was. It is the 120th anniversary of American independence.

Mr. Gorman, it is stated, may expect opposition from some who have previously supported him, when he attempts to make his disfranchising scheme legal.

Messrs. Hains and Herrod are going to visit the Isthmus of Panama and re-

### Paragraphic News

have free delivery service at East Lake. When the building is completed the service will begin.

Lee Robinson, charged with attempting criminal assault upon a woman at Waco, Texas, will have to spend 1,000 years in the State penitentiary.

The new ferry slip for the ferry line between this city and Alexandria is now practically completed and could be used if the boats were ready for service.

War has been declared by the Chesapeake Bay Fishermen's Association against a syndicate of Northern capitalists that has been organized for the purpose of controlling the menhaden fishing business on the Chesapeake.

The dark skinned citizens of Southwest Washington held a mass meeting last Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the Friendship Baptist Church.

More than one hundred persons died in Europe last week from the heat, which continued some four or five days.

Several hundred Christian workers watched the sun as it rose on the morning of July 4th on Lookout Mountain and bowed their heads in silence as President J. H. Race led them in prayer.

It is said that Signora Cousino, of South America, is the world's richest woman. She receives from her silver, copper and coal mines \$185,000 monthly.

### MR. OSCAR J. RICKETTS.

It is rumored that Mr. Oscar J. Ricketts, at present Foreman of Printing, will succeed Public Printer Palmer, who intends to resign. Mr. Ricketts is a young man of ability and an up-to-date printer.

Mr. Palmer has made one of the most efficient Public Printers that has ever been in the Government Printing Office and his retirement, if true, will be greatly regretted.

THE DAYS IN THE YEAR.  
The Year of 360 Days Gave Way in  
Favor of One of 365.

From the Westminster Review.

There is a story in Plutarch which must convince every reader that one myth at least relates to an alteration made in the Egyptian calendar to extend the length of the year from 360 days to 365. A year of 360 days existed in Egypt at an early period, and may possibly have been arrived at in the way suggested by Mr. F. L. Griffith. The lunar month, from new moon to new moon, being twenty-nine and one-half days in length, the convenient round number of thirty days was taken as a standard, and twelve months of thirty days each made up the year. The solar year is more difficult to observe than the lunar month, the intervals being longer, and a year of 360 days was a very convenient and reasonable approximation to it. At any rate, the year of 360 days came into use, and a curious custom at Acanthus, near Memphis, seems to allude to it. A perforated vessel was filled with water by 360 priests on each day of the year. In the Island of Philae, again, 360 pitchers were placed around the tomb of Osiris, for making funeral libations, and were filled every day by the priests with milk. With 360 days in the year, the ecliptic circles of the heavens, as represented in the charts, would be divided into 360 equal parts; and we must regard it is a relic of this time that the circle is still made to consist of 360 degrees. But so erroneous an estimate of the length of the year would soon be corrected by experience.

It is evident that in about seventy-two years a cycle would be accomplished in which the New Year would sweep through all the months, remaining only six years in each. The same month, so far as its name was concerned, would now be in the inundation time, now in the season of sowing, and anon in the time of reaping, and the agriculturist must have been perplexed. A text in the papyrus Anastasi makes reference to such perplexity, and may receive its explanation here. Goodwin translated it: "May Amen deliver me from the cold season, when the sun does not shine, the winter comes instead of the summer, the month is stormy, the hours shortened." Similar confusion would overtake the religious festivals, the New Year, for example, coming five days before its proper time, and then ten days before, and so on; and it might be thought that its observance at the wrong season would displease the gods. The year of 360 days had to give way and ultimately did so in favor of one of 365 days. The precise date of the change is not known, but it is referred to in inscriptions of the time of Amenemhat I (circa 2400 B. C.), and may, of course, have been introduced much earlier. When this was done, the original months were not altered, but a "little month" of five days was interpolated at the end of the year, between the month Mesori of one year and the Thoth of the next.

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### What I Saw And Heard

The marriage of Miss Carrie Syphax and her sudden exit from the city was a surprise to the school authorities.

It is equally surprising that colored people know how to be shoplifters also. The recent case that was such a surprise should not be a surprise either, because it is claimed that the party is an expert. There seems to be a question of aminin about the recent case.

I have no fault to find with our High School. I am of the opinion that Mrs. Cooper is a good teacher as you can find. I am opposed to placing a man at the head of the High School. It is a place for a woman. I do favor, however, a separation of the sexes.

I suppose by now that the Baptist ministers who left this country for England will have an enjoyable time.

The center of attraction abroad will be Rev. Geo. W. Lee. Rev. Mr. Lee will with his wit and humor carry off the laurels, no doubt.

Mr. John F. Cook would not object to being Commissioner of the District of Columbia or Recorder of Deeds. He prefers the Recordership.

There is a movement on foot among the A. M. E. Zion to make Dr. P. A. Wallace a bishop. It is claimed by his friends that in point of knowledge and education Rev. Wallace possesses the necessary requirements.

I would like to know what has become of the modern statesmen who used to consult Presidents? I don't hear much of them nowadays.

I see by the public press that there are a few malcontents questioning the contract made by the Public Printer for new typesetting machines. Public Printer Palmer is too honest to do anything that is wrong.

The acquittal of Mr. Arthur Lipscomb was greeted with applause by the members of the bar last week. While there may be some division among the colored members of the bar, they generally stand together when one is in trouble. It is true that a lawyer above all other individuals must be careful, and unless a lawyer deliberately defrauds his client there should be no sympathy expressed for him.

I see that Attorney Thornton Peyton has moved into his new offices, opposite the Criminal Court. He has three large rooms now.

There is a movement on foot to urge the appointment of a colored member of the bar for prosecuting attorney in the upper branch of the Police Court. Among those spoken of are Attorneys T. L. Jones, J. A. Cobb, L. M. King, Fenton Peyton, and W. L. Pollard.

#### FAIR PLAY.

### REGISTER LYONS SOUTH.

(Special to THE BEE)  
Atlanta, Ga., June 20.—Register J. W. Lyons, of the United States Treasury Department, arrived here from Washington to-day. He was escorted by a committee of citizens to Americus, Ga., where he addressed the State Grand Lodge of Masons. From there he went to Washington, Ga., where he met the representatives from all over the State.



HON. JUDSON W. LYONS.

His reception was unprecedented. After being introduced to the convention of delegates and at the conclusion of his address he received the greatest ovation ever accorded a private or public citizen, after which the office of honorary vice-president was created,

## IOWA FIGURES LOW.

STATE CENSUS RETURNS SHOW GREAT DECREASE.

BURAL POPULATION OF HAWKEYE COMMONWEALTH WAXES—BEET TRUST AND COSTLY FARM LAND IS GIVEN AS THE CAUSE.

Des Moines, Ia.—The returns from the state census indicate a startling decline in the rural communities, and while some of the larger towns have shown an increase, it is likely that the population of the state will be less than five years ago.

One of the reasons ascribed for the revealed condition is that land values have increased so rapidly and to such an extent that the young man wishing to pursue agriculture as a vocation cannot afford to settle here when the north and the west offer lands for a small portion of the cost that he would have to pay in Iowa. It is practically out of the question for him to buy a farm that sells from \$75 to \$125 per acre. This valuation, too, places the rentals almost at a prohibitive figure. High rentals must be secured by the owners to secure interest on their investment.

Another reason which seems feasible to some is that the beet trust has manipulated the markets to such an extent that there has been little or no profit during the past three years in raising and fattening stock. Live stock has been one of the big items of profit in Iowa in bygone years. Simultaneously with this has been adverse crop conditions of two or three years. High water has made the lowlands untiltable, and heavy rains at the wrong seasons have injured the crops on the uplands.

In counties where agriculture is the only source of revenue, the decline in population is most marked. Monona county shows a decrease of between 1,000 and 1,500 from the census of 1900; Buchanan county shows a decrease of 3,000, and other agricultural counties report similar losses.

The only thing that offsets and partially reduces the slump is in the larger cities, where manufacturing interests are securing control.

There are heated controversies in several states on account of provisions of the state liquor law. This provides that in towns of less than 5,000 population the consent of 60 per cent. of the voters of the county in which it is located must be secured before liquors can legally be sold. In towns of more than 5,000 the consent of the majority of the voters of the town only is needed.

Many towns of the state have a population of either a little more or a little less than 5,000. The prohibition element is watching the census closely, lest it be "stuffed," in order to make the town pass the 5,000 mark. They allege that the liquor element is willing to perpetrate fraud in order to secure the liquor-selling advantage.

**LAW'S HIT THEIR MAKERS.**  
Minnesota Legislators Are Accused of Violating Statutes They Put Through.

St. Paul, Minn.—Some of the state legislators have recently had a practical demonstration of the efficacy of laws which they helped to pass. They have been caught by the legislation of their own making.

A few days ago a prominent Minnesota farmer, who served one or two terms in the state legislature and took especial interest in the protection of game and fish, was fined \$25 on a charge of fishing for bass out of season. The former legislator paid the fine without remonstrance. Some of his companions said that they were not fishing for bass, but that one of the fish got on the hook by accident. The former legislator, however, did not make this excuse.

Not many months ago a representative, who as a merchant took especial interest in the law protecting legitimate dealers against box car merchants, was fined on a charge of selling baking powder and spices that were below grade. This representative, it is said, helped frame the dairy and food law and he is now convinced that the law covers the ground.

A state senator who lives in the Second congressional district got caught in a similar manner. His hobby in the senate was to require milk dealers to secure milk licenses. After he had helped pass such a law and had gone home he was notified by the state dairy and food commissioner that if he did not take out a license for permission to sell milk to a neighbor across the road from his house the commission would prosecute him. He took out a license the next day.

**Woman Operates Machine.**  
Miss Eura Graham is the operator of the largest excavating machine that ever entered St. Louis county, Mo. The digger is at work in Kirkwood, where a new sewer system is being installed, and attracts much attention on account of its speed in plowing a trench three feet wide and from 10 to 20 feet deep through hard, rocky soil. Miss Graham handles the guiding rod and brakes with skill, and the fact that she is probably the only woman operator of such a machine does not seem to affect her in the least. She appears perfectly at home on the engine, and, as her position is out of reach of the greasy mechanism, she never shows traces of engine work.

**Railway Around Earth.**  
A French engineer thinks a railway could be built around the earth, including a tunnel under Bering strait, for \$250,000,000. Probably a few more thinks might cause him to alter his figures a little.

## REID LEASES BIG MANSION.

New Ambassador to Great Britain Secures Dorchester House Through Aid of King Edward.

London.—Although it has been announced that Whitelaw Reid will occupy Dorchester house as a London residence while he is American ambassador at the court of St. James, it is known to only a few persons that it was through the good offices of the king that he obtained the lease of the Park lane palace. The house is owned by his majesty's equerry, Capt. Holford. The captain is a bachelor and enormously wealthy. Dorchester house is much too big for his requirements. He has a soldier's love of simplicity, and when he lives there himself he occupies only two

rooms. But he is proud of the place, and as he stands in no need of the money to be obtained by leasing it, he has never sought a tenant for it. In fact, he dislikes the idea of strangers occupying it.

Many rich folk have previously tried to lease the place, for it is regarded as the most desirable private residence in London, but Capt. Holford refused even to entertain their offers. At the request of the king, he allowed Duke d'Aosta to put up at the house for a brief period, and the king himself has made use of it on two or three occasions for semiprivate functions. It is stated on the best authority that it was at the king's request that Capt. Holford consented to hand Dorchester house over to Mr. Reid and his family. He would never have agreed to do it otherwise.

Standing in Park lane, at the corner of Dean street, Dorchester house is the most sumptuous residence in what has been popularly designated "millionaires' row." The house itself, built in ornate Italian style, occupies a parallelogram 135 feet by 105 feet. It contains 24 bedrooms and boudoirs, 12 sitting-rooms, and six reception rooms. These latter are so arranged that they can be easily converted into what is virtually one apartment, where over a thousand people might be entertained with ease. At the rear of the house are beautiful sunken Italian gardens and stabling accommodation for 18 horses. The whole design of the house lends itself admirably to luxurious entertainments and the display of the most lavish hospitality.

**SEEKS THE NORTH POLE.**  
Duc d'Orleans Sails from Bergen for Tromsoe on Way to Arctic Regions.

Bergen.—The steamer Belgica with the Duc d'Orleans on board sailed from this port the other day for Tromsoe on her way to the arctic regions, where it is said the duke will attempt to communicate with the Ziegler expedition, headed by Mr. Anthony Flala, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The ambition of the duke, the pretender to the French throne, is to beat the record of 86.33 degrees, north lati-

tude, which was reached by the members of the expedition, headed by the duke of Abruzzi, who is near relative of the duke of Orleans.

It was in the Strela Polare that, in 1900, the duke of Abruzzi penetrated farthest north—19 miles beyond the point reached by the Nansen expedition.

The whaling steamer Belgica, recently purchased and provisioned for two years by the Duc d'Orleans, made a voyage to the antarctic regions with a Belgian expedition in 1897, returning in 1899. The captain, the crew and the scientific staff have each of them had experience in arctic exploration. The duke will take charge of the naturalists' department.

Although he disclaims the idea, yet it is well known that the object of the Duc d'Orleans is to make a dash for the pole and win for France the credit of having been the first to discover the apex of the globe.

**Ex-Premier Seeks Obscurity.**  
M. Combes, who until a short time ago was prime minister of France, is a doctor by profession. Now that the worries of premiership no longer trouble him, he is practicing medicine in his native village. He is a man of no luxuries. A non-smoker, a non-theater-goer, and a teetotaler, he devotes the whole of his time to work. From the position of a celebrity he has gone back of his own accord to provincial obscurity.

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## MR. RICHARDS.

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\*9.00 a.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor Car.  
\*11.00 a.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor Car.  
\*1.00 p.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor Car.  
\*3.00 p.m. "Royal Limited," All Pullman.

\*4.00 p.m. Coaches to Philadelphia  
\*5.00 p.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor  
\*8.00 p.m. Coaches to Philadelphia  
\*11.30 p.m. Sleepers.

\*2.37 a.m. Sleepers.  
Atlantic City, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a.m.  
11.00, 11.30, 3.00 p.m.

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9.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 11.00 a.m. 12.00 noon  
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6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 10.45, 11.30, 11.45 p.m.  
Sundays 2.37, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.  
11.00, 11.30, 3.00 p.m.

## WESTWARD.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST. \*11.00 a.m.  
3.30, p.m.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS AND LOUISVILLE  
PITTSBURG and \*11.00 a.m. \*9.15 p.m., and  
12.45 night.

CLEVELAND 9.15 p.m.  
COLUMBUS, \*5.30 p.m.  
WHEELING \*10.05 a.m. \*5.30 p.m.  
WINCHESTER \*8.35 a.m. \*4.05, \*5.00 p.m.

ANAPOLIS, week days 8.00, 8.30 a.m.,  
12.05 noon, 4.00, 6.00 p.m., Sundays  
8.35 a.m., 5.30 and 10.00 p.m.

LURAY and ELKTON \*4.30 p.m. Through parlor car.

FREDERICK, \*8.35, 9.15, 10.05, 11.00 a.m.  
11.15, 12.05, 12.35 p.m.

HAGERSTOWN, 11.00 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

BOYD and way points, 7.30, 8.35, 9.15 a.m.  
11.15, 12.05, 12.35, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15 p.m.

GAITHERSBURG and way points, 7.30, 8.35

10.05 a.m., 12.05, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15 p.m.

7.30, 8.35, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 12.05 p.m.

WASHINGTON JUNCTION and way points,  
7.30, 8.35, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 12.05 p.m.

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Order 15c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c, 105c, 115c, 125c, 135c, 145c, 155c, 165c, 175c, 185c, 195c, 205c, 215c, 225c, 235c, 245c, 255c, 265c, 275c, 285c, 295c, 305c, 315c, 325c, 335c, 345c, 355c, 365c, 375c, 385c, 395c, 405c, 415c, 425c, 435c, 445c, 455c, 465c, 475c, 485c, 495c, 505c, 515c, 525c, 535c, 545c, 555c, 565c, 575c, 585c, 595c, 605c, 615c, 625c, 635c, 645c, 655c, 665c, 675c, 685c, 695c, 705c, 715c, 725c, 735c, 745c, 755c, 765c, 775c, 785c, 795c, 805c, 815c, 825c, 835c, 845c, 855c, 865c, 875c, 885c, 895c, 905c, 915c, 925c, 935c, 945c, 955c, 965c, 975c, 985c, 995c, 1005c, 1015c, 1025c, 1035c, 1045c, 1055c, 1065c, 1075c, 1085c, 1095c, 1105c, 1115c, 1125c, 1135c, 1145c, 1155c, 1165c, 1175c, 1185c, 1195c, 1205c, 1215c, 1225c, 1235c, 1245c, 1255c, 1265c, 1275c, 1285c, 1295c, 1305c, 1315c, 1325c, 1335c, 1345c, 1355c, 1365c, 1375c, 1385c, 1395c, 1405c, 1415c, 1425c, 1435c, 1445c, 1455c, 1465c, 1475c, 1485c, 1495c, 1505c, 1515c, 1525c, 1535c, 1545c, 1555c, 1565c, 1575c, 1585c, 1595c, 1605c, 1615c, 1625c, 1635c, 1645c, 1655c, 1665c, 1675c, 1685c, 1695c, 1705c, 1715c, 1725c, 1735c, 1745c, 1755c, 1765c, 1775c, 1785c, 1795c, 1805c, 1815c, 1825c, 1835c, 1845c, 1855c, 1865c, 1875c, 1885c, 1895c, 1905c, 1915c, 1925c, 1935c, 1945c, 1955c, 1965c, 1975c, 1985c, 1995c, 2005c, 2015c, 2025c, 2035c, 2045c, 2055c, 2065c, 2075c, 2085c, 2095c, 2105c, 2115c, 2125c, 2135c, 2145c, 2155c, 2165c, 2175c, 2185c, 219

## ON HEAD OF A PIN.

SIXTY-ONE LETTERS PLACED IN THIS TINY SPACE.

Remarkable Feat Performed by a Government Engraving Expert — Not Visible to the Naked Eye.

Washington.—It has remained for one of Uncle Sam's experts in the bureau of engraving and printing to perform what is probably one of the most remarkable and difficult feats of engraving ever accomplished.

Not so very long ago it was believed that the man who first engraved the Lord's Prayer on the back of a one-dollar gold piece had about reached the limit in the matter of wonderful feats with the engraver's tools. Then about a year ago a Philadelphia bank-note expert engraved the entire alphabet of 26 letters on the head of a large pin. This delicate bit of work won considerable fame for the man who did it, and it was generally considered to be the record in freak engraving until the bureau expert entered the field. Now, however, the record of the Philadelphia engraver has been greatly surpassed.

Clarence K. Young, for years an employee of the government money factory, is the man who accomplished the seemingly impossible feat of engraving two full alphabets, a date and a name on the head of a tiny pin only sixty-five one-thousandths of an inch in diameter.

Last fall Mr. Young and another expert in the bureau had a friendly dispute as to just the amount of delicate work that an engraver could do. Finally Mr. Young made the statement that if the Philadelphia expert had engraved the alphabet on the head of a large pin he could put the 26 letters on the head of a small pin and still have some room left. A wager was made and Mr. Young started in to make good his assertion. In about a week, working now and then for about 15 minutes at a time, he had accomplished the task and, true to his statement, found room enough left on the



ON A PIN HEAD.  
(Engraver Puts His Name and Alphabet in Small Space.)

pinhead to add his name "Young" in one corner.

Even by the experts of the bureau the engraving on the pin was considered as an exceptionally fine and difficult piece of work, and it was regarded by his friends and those not familiar with the engraver's art as a curiosity.

Recently there was a renewal of discussion at the bureau concerning the delicate work that could be done with the engraver's tools. Some of the experts—and there are some very clever men in Uncle Sam's money factory—asserted that they could duplicate Mr. Young's performance, and one or two did engrave the alphabet on pinheads. Then Mr. Young looked at the matter seriously for the first time. He decided that if there was to be any real rivalry on the subject and any attempt to duplicate his feat he would set a mark for his fellow-workers that would make them sit up and take notice in earnest.

His experience in engraving the first pinhead had convinced him that with more care, more delicate tools and even more time, he could excel his first performance by a good deal. So he secured a very small pin—less than an inch long, with a tiny head less than one-sixteenth of an inch across and began his task, taking a half-day off for the purpose. He worked just one afternoon and when he put his tools away that night he had engraved a total of 61 letters on the surface of the tiny pinhead.

To the naked eye the pinhead bearing the double alphabet, the date and the name looks but little different from an ordinary pinhead. Its surface is a trifle rough and that is all. Even with an ordinary magnifying glass very little can be seen. The outlines of the letters are jumbled and the surface of the pinhead simply appears to be badly scratched. But with a powerful glass the letters stand out by themselves, distinct and separate. Each one is at approximately the same distance from its neighbor, the lines are clear and distinct and the letters perfectly formed. One alphabet and the date occupy one-half of the surface of the pinhead and another alphabet and the name "Young" the other half.

There is no jumbling or blurring and a glance at the pinhead with the naked eye and then a glimpse of it through a powerful magnifying glass cannot fail to impress the observer with the wonderful degree of proficiency and skill, the keenness of vision and the steadiness of hand necessary to the successful performance of so remarkable and unique a feat.

Mr. Young considers his work as more of a curiosity than as a piece of perfect lettering, as the surface of the pin was so rough and uneven that perfection in the latter respect could not possibly be obtained.

## CAPITOL'S BRONZE DOORS.

Design Begun Forty-Seven Years Ago  
Finally Completed and Will  
Soon Be Put in Place.

Washington.—The great bronze doors which are to be placed at the entrance to the house wing of the capitol at Washington have at last been completed in the workshop of M. H. Mosman, at Chicopee, Mass., after a delay of many years. They will be shipped to Washington in a couple of weeks. Work on the doors was first begun by Thomas Crawford, who designed them, in 1858. The modeling was finished by William H. Rinehart in 1862, and the models were shipped



ONE OF BRONZE DOORS.  
(It Will Be Placed at Entrance to House Wing of the Capitol)

to the treasury department in Washington, where they remained until two years ago, when the contract for casting them was placed with Mr. Mosman. The cost of casting is \$45,000.

Mr. Crawford, who began the designing of the doors in Rome, as soon as he had completed the models for the sedan doors, is perhaps best known for his statue of "The Genius of America," which is of colossal size and is placed on the dome of the capitol. He died before he could complete the designs for the house doors, and his work was carried out by Mr. Rinehart, another American sculptor working in Rome.

The doors are 14 feet high and weigh two tons. With the frame in which they hang they weigh seven tons. Each door is divided into five panels, the upper one in each being a grille, and the four others in each representing in bas-relief design different scenes of the struggle for American independence.

The upper historical panel on the left hand door represents the massacre of Wyoming. The next shows the battle of Lexington. The third represents the presentation of flag to Col. William Moultrie. The lowest depicts the death of Gen. Richard Montgomery and the New Year's Eve attack on Quebec in 1775.

The topmost historical panel on the right-hand door is the Crawford-Rinehart conception of the reading of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia. Next below is the signing of the treaty of Paris, with Benjamin Franklin in the foreground seated at a table, and in the background John Jay and English representatives. The next represents Washington's farewell to his generals, and the lowest is a representation of Benjamin Franklin with a manuscript, a book and a miniature printing press.

### MEXICO'S NEW ENVOY.

Successor to Ambassador Aspizco Is Well Known as a Jurist and a Scholar.

Washington.—J. D. Casasus, the new Mexican ambassador to the United States, is an eminent jurist, literateur and economist, as well as a classical

scholar. He was secretary general of the Pan-American conference, which met in Mexico City in 1901. His contributions to the currency question have been an important factor in shaping the government's policy in regard to the monetary reform and the adoption of the gold standard.

### Moving Case for Plants.

The problem which has so often confronted the flower lover of transporting potted plants without damage has been solved by the invention of a novel case made of paper. The plant is placed in a paper pot having a top slit from edge to center to admit the stem of the plant. A tubular casing fits over the foliage and pot, resting on the projecting bottom of the latter. Through perforations in this case a wire is run across the top of the pot and the ends twisted together underneath. A perforated cap completes the outfit, giving a case which permits of considerable roughness in handling without danger of injury to the contents.

Frances Marion Hall. Both are grandchildren of Florence Howe Hall. Great care has been exercised over Mrs. Howe this spring. Her health is excellent, but her desire to accept the many invitations that pour in upon her sometimes to be restrained, as her physician believes it would be wiser for her to keep rather more quiet than she did last year. She reads and writes a great deal; in fact, she has written more of late than for some time previous. She never has acquired the habit of dictating; she writes with little fatigue, and almost always insists on answering her own letters.

Mr. Elliott was with her mother to celebrate this event. So also were Mrs. Laura E. Richards, her daughter, Julia Ward Howe Richards, and other members of the family. Mrs. Howe has ten grandchildren and two great-granddaughters, the older named for her famous ancestor, and the latest newcomer to this gifted family is Frances Marion Hall.

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The problem which has so often con-

## NEARING LIFE'S END.

JULIA WARD HOWE CELEBRATES EIGHTY-SIXTH BIRTHDAY.

Noted Woman Reformer Is Surrounded by Loving Offspring in Her Boston Home—Answers Her Own Letters.

Boston.—With eyes undimmed, and with serene content, Julia Ward Howe stands to-day a queen among women, as she completes her eighty-sixth year. In her Beacon street home, children and grandchildren form a loving retinue in the evening of a long life crowned with good deeds. Not only has she labored for her family, nor for her sex alone has she stood for reforms, but the whole world has been blessed by her endeavors. All women honor her; all men respect her, for she stands as an example of what is noblest and best.

All Boston knows this little woman, slender, patrician woman, gentle in all her ways. But those mild eyes can flash and that musical voice ring with a different note when injustice stirs her to indignation. Hers has not been the sheltered life such as most women born to the purple choose for themselves. It would have been easy, even after her marriage with Dr. Howe, an ardent reformer, to have stayed in the seclusion of her own home and still have been a noble woman in the ministry to her children. Keen interests meant to her absorbing work for humanity in varied directions, and this has kept her in the foremost rank for more than half a century. She never has held aloof from any cause whose aim was progress.

It would have been easy for Miss Ward, of Bond street, New York, to take a different path in life. It was not the fashion in her youth for women to be concerned in public questions; but then she was never a fashionable person, although she has always kept a sincere regard for the advantages that come from associating with the best. Reminiscences of her youth are fascinating to hear, especially if one has the privilege of chatting with her in her own comfortable, homely room of a sunshiny

morning while her portrait is being painted, as one friend has done of late.

Mrs. Howe will never be too old to enjoy a joke, and many a serious situation has been lightened by her ready wit. Not long ago she was introduced to an audience in a most flattering way by an enthusiastic presiding officer. "Dear me," said Mrs. Howe, as she rose to her feet; "is lucky my name was mentioned, for I never should have recognized myself from that—description." Another time she was presented after a rather lengthy preliminary speech, in which much was said about "fires of enthusiasm," "kindling of public sentiment," etc. Mrs. Howe responded: "I cannot but think that in selecting this fire you selected a knot that was well seasoned."

It is this quick wit that has kept Mrs. Howe young, for, while her life's history has many tear-stained chapters, her temperament is cheerful; in fact, she is rightly called "obstinately optimistic." She has unbounded faith in human nature.

Speaking of her age and the oft-quoted saying that she was a certain number of years young, instead of old, it was not Oliver Wendell Holmes with whom it originated, but Mrs. Howe's youngest daughter, Maude Howe Elliott. It was she who invited the genial poet to the Beacon street home, wording her note in the way that will always be remembered.

The house was fragrant with flowers on her birthday. Chief among the offerings, and one which gave Mrs. Howe special delight, was an immense basket of American Beauty roses from the Greeks of Boston. The roses were tied with broad white satin streamers, on which was printed in letters of blue and gold a loving sentiment for Mrs. Howe, whose husband's memory is worshiped by the Hellenes.

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Moving Case for Plants.

The problem which has so often con-

## MAMMOTH DRYDOCK.

Biggest Floating Structure in World  
Built in Baltimore for Use in Philippines.

Baltimore, Md.—The largest floating dry dock in the world, built for the United States government, was launched the other day in the waters of the Chesapeake bay near this city.

When ready for its long trip to the Philippines it will be the largest Leviathan of its kind that ever took the water. Built expressly for the purpose of docking the vessels of the navy after their long trip to the "insular possessions," it will accommodate a vessel of greater tonnage than any now in existence. The contract called only for an accommodation of

dry dock ever made. Not only does it contain the finest apparatus for dry docking, but it also is fitted out with telephonic arrangements throughout; has quarters elegantly fitted out for officers and crew, bathrooms, and even a shower for the firemen, a kitchen, and a complete ventilating system.

This marvel of the marine world has been under construction over two years. Twenty-six months ago Chief Draughtsman Gerhard Styrander, of the company, submitted his plans in competition with many other steel company bids for the erection of this dock. Mr. Styrander has worked jointly with Leonard M. Cox, engineer corps, U. S. N. S., sent to overlook the construction. So far—and it is now practically completed—he has accepted every portion of the work.

The first plate was laid August 27, 1903, and 27 months' time was allowed to complete it. The work will be completed before contract time. The side walls are 14 feet thick, while it is over 500 feet long, 100 feet wide, over 18 feet deep, and over 63 feet high. It is built in three divisions, so that when the barnacles get too numerous on the bottom one part can be submerged, the other lifted and cleaned.

Ready for docking the structure will weigh over 10,000 tons. The three sections of the dock are divided into 64 water-tight compartments.

### DEPEW STILL YOUNG.

New York Senator, at Age of 71, Is the Best Answer to the Oaler Chloroform Notion.

New York.—More and more the celebration of the birthday of Senator Depew is coming to be an event of national importance. For 15 years the Montauk club, of Brooklyn, has been marking time for the senator with an annual dinner, and each return of the anniversary the honor is infused with an added note of tender affection and esteem. At his latest reception the senator was humorously introduced as one of "four born on the same date, April 23, the other three being Louis

Walton's Palace Department, No. 137, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Sheppard, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocic Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoian, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 23, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptiste, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Walton's Palace Department, No. 137, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Baton Rouge, La., the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Jacob Brown, W. P. P. H. C. Brown, W. C. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carries, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesdays in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraterna Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew, W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey, W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet at Dafuskin Island, S. C., the first and third Wednesday in each month. T. Frazier, W. P. P.; W. J. Ficklin, W. P.; Amanda Dodge, W. C. S.

## CARNEGIE, THE MAN.

PURELY PERSONAL SIDE OF NOTED PHILANTHROPIST.

Is a Profoundly Simple Being and Democracy Is Part of His Simplicity—Loves Fishing and Golf.

London.—In an English publication "one who knows him" recently sets forth the following appreciation of the personal side of Andrew Carnegie:

It is becoming more and more impossible for Mr. Carnegie to leave America for his annual sojourn in the Highlands except in a shower of dollars. This year it is a trifling £2,000,000 as a pension fund for teachers and professors. Last year it was a cool million sterling for a hero fund. To within a score or so I do not know how many libraries he may have presented, but I have seen a letter of his dated January 16, 1904, in which he mentioned that up to the time of writing he had "provided funds for about 1,350 libraries."

People who have no money, or only enough to rub along on, could naturally dispose of a fortune more wisely than the men who have it, as the Americans say, "to burn." Mr. Carnegie's philanthropy—not the spirit, but the form of it—has been often challenged, but I imagine it would be a matter of some difficulty to improve on his method of getting rid of superfluous wealth.

And what of Mr. Carnegie himself? I can only write of him as

# The Bee.

PUBLISHED AT

1109 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year.....	\$2.00
Six months.....	1.00
Three Months.....	.60
Subscribe monthly.....	.20

## "DEPARTMENT CLERKS AND SUCCESS."

"We have no grudge against department clerks at Washington, but we do not need to take any of them seriously, as men of hustle and examples of success," says the erratic, impulsive and unstable editor of the New York Age, in an incoherent screed on "Department Clerks and Success."

A sentiment like this is deserving of some notice, inasmuch as it raises the question, "What is success?" The man who wrote the sentence above quoted shows that his ideas of success are purely sordid and mercenary. No life is successful according to his standard unless the man who has lived it has made money and obtained power. Power and money are the criteria by which he judges men. Nothing else counts with him. The immorality of our American life, the viciousness of our politics and the corruption of our politicians and the venality of our newspapers are due to the prevalence of this form of belief. A man or a people who has no higher notion of success than this, is hopelessly degenerate and depraved. A doctrine like this will make a man sell his vote, his opinions and his honor.

If it be true that department clerks "at fixed salaries can hardly keep soul and body together," it is due in a measure to the lavish hospitality some of them have dispensed to some "professional leaders" who visit this capital. But it is not true. As a class, there is no more respectable, progressive and intelligent element in the colored race in the United States than the men in government employ "at a fixed salary." As a class they lead clean lives, they are temperate in habits, discreet in speech, refined in taste. They support their families; they educate their children; and they set a wholesome example to the community.

These things are quite as valuable as money and power. Of course, a clean life, good habits, discreet speech and refined taste will not buy a vote on election day, nor purchase the opinions of a mercenary editor; but in the final summing up their possession will count for more in the development and regeneration of a race than all the money in the world, and all the power lodged in the hands of a single despot. James Russell Lowell said:

"By the light of burning heretics Christ's bleeding feet I track."

And so the human race has advanced from savagery to civilization, not because of rich and powerful men, but because of the sacrifice and toil of poor yet consecrated men who had scarcely enough money to "keep soul and body together."

The editor of the New York Age had no criticism to offer when Mr. Charles Douglass, a clerk in the Pension Office, went to Tuskegee last year and delivered the address at the dedication of Douglass Hall. Nor has he found any fault with Mr. Jesse Lawson, another clerk in the Pension Office, who frequently delivers academic and other addresses.

Mr. Douglass and Mr. Lawson

are Bookerites. Mr. Hershaw is an anti-Bookerite. Therefore, according to the logic of Terrible Tim, the Bibulous Bookerite, Mr. Douglass and Mr. Lawson are eligible commencement orators, but Mr. Hershaw is not. Such is the narrowness, bigotry and intolerance of the Bookerite propaganda.

## THE NEXT FIGHT.

As Presidential candidates are loom in, THE BEE is of the opinion that it is not in bad taste for the colored voter to put his thinking cap on. The colored voter will have an opportunity to select for himself the man that he will support. There should be no sentiment as to the choice of men. The man who has been outspoken in his defense should receive his consideration, notwithstanding what the leaders of the party may say or do. The colored voter should choose for himself and support the man who has said the most in his behalf. The politicians may nominate a man who has shown his enmity to the negro. The time has come for the colored voter to act wisely and discreetly. It seems as if the world is against the negro voter. No matter what he does or how loyal he is to parties and party leaders, Legislatures enact laws against him. It is important to the negro voter that he should exercise his own judgment and listen no longer to the dictates of false leadership. This false leadership has certainly been destruction to the masses. The negro has followed blindly in the pathway of men who have selfish and personal motives to satisfy. The colored voter, in conventions, has followed the majority, although that majority may have been in the wrong. The time is coming again to elect a President. Has the colored voter a choice? If he has, let him be man enough to say so. If he has no choice, let him think about selecting one. On selecting a Presidential candidate let him be a man who has manifested some interest in his welfare. Let him no longer be the willing tool for politicians.

## HIS OWN ENEMY.

That the colored man is his own enemy cannot be denied. He lacks confidence in the race with which he is identified is too apparent. What his future hopes are conjectures. What can he expect to gain by divided action against those who by their acts and deeds condone the wrongs imposed upon him. There is hope for the colored man, notwithstanding the manner in which he is treated. Let the colored man obey the law and see that he goes only where he is wanted. There is a way to bring the enemy to him. He must be able to do such things that will command admiration and respect. THE BEE has argued that the colored man is an American citizen. Let him think not of his color, but do all in his power to improve his condition. The colored man has a history. Let him therefore improve his condition. Can he improve that condition by dividing against himself? Can he improve that condition by one set endeavoring to deny the identity of the race to which this class is attached? Why should any man be ashamed of his nationality? The Jews have been persecuted, but to-day they are admired. They stand together. Why is the Catholic Church feared? It is because it has made itself strong and powerful. The Catholic Church commands more to-day than any other denomination in the world. The Catholic Church is respected because it has made itself a power. In every department of the government the Catholic Church is strongly represented. As the Catholic Church has made itself a power, so can the colored man. As the Jews are powerful, so can the colored man be. United action will force opposition to stay its injury. It is claimed that the colored pulpit is not doing its duty. That may be true. The colored pulpit is too much interested in building large churches and too many of them. There

are enough colored churches now. What these churches need are strong and fearless ministers.

## THE NEW BABY.

This city is infested with interlopers. These animals never fail in their attempt to teach the Washington people good morals. If they start a newspaper, their first declaration is that they intend to run a clever up-to-date paper. When it makes its appearance, behold, what is it? It turns out to be a personal sheet, for personal gain. Then when they are answered they declare that they have no time to deal with mud-slingers. The reason of that is, they are afraid of being washed by THE BEE and their insides would be exposed, which contains nothing but canned gas. THE BEE sympathizes with this North Carolina interloper, who finds this city more congenial to his peace of mind and conscience.

It is hoped that the excursion given for the benefit of this newly born baby will enable its nurse to purchase enough milk to keep it afloat during the hot summer months. THE BEE hopes, after he has changed the shape of his mouth, which sets like a sugar-tit, that he will not be compelled to give complimentary excursions. The excursion given by THE BEE was complimentary to its friends and not a pay concern. The coming excursion of THE BEE will again be a complimentary one. If the people were supporting this young baby, it would not be necessary to give an excursion to keep the baby alive. Since the people are supporting (?) it, as it has declared, would it not be in good taste to say to the people, since you are supporting our Enterprise, accept a complimentary ticket on our complimentary (?) excursion.

## TREASON.

We print in another part of this week's BEE a characteristic interview with Governor Vardaman of Mississippi, in regard to the appointment of a colored clerk in the post-office at Greenwood, Miss., the Governor's home town. He, in

terms, advises the white people of his State to violate the laws of the United States, and to prevent an officer of the United States from discharging his sworn duty. This is an act of nullification, and if attempted to be carried out, the government ought to deal with it as it dealt with the firing on Sumter in 1861. If one law of the United States can be violated with impunity another can be. The citizenship of the colored man is an indestructible fact, imbedded in the Constitution of the United States, and the holding of office is an incident, a significant incident of citizenship. It is useless for any man, be he white or black, to undermine the evil consequences which will flow from the acceptance of such principles as Vardaman lays down. We shall watch the developments in this Greenwood case, and see who is the more determined man, Roosevelt or Vardaman. If a colored man has been appointed clerk at Greenwood or anywhere else, and if there is resistance to his discharging his duties because of his color, the whole power of the government should be used to protect him in the discharge of his duties; otherwise anarchy will override law.

## THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY-SHIP.

There are two men in the lead for the District Attorneyship. Those men are Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords and D. W. Baker. Mr. Esby Smith has also been mentioned for the place.

The charge against him is that he is a Democrat. So far as that is concerned, all Democratic District Attorneys, without one exception, have been very fair toward the members of the bar. Mr. Smith would make a good prosecuting officer, but THE BEE is of the opinion that Mr. D. W. Baker is the choice of the bar and the people. Dr. Robert Rayburn, the National Republican Committeeman, has endorsed Attorney Thomas. He is a good man also and would make an excellent officer.

## THE SLAVE AND HIS MASTER.

The editor of the Wisconsin Advocate, Mr. Montgomery, who has very childish ways, after having received a just rebuke from THE BEE for being a toad to the Tuskegee apologist, after having denied certain charges made against him by THE BEE, publishes the following:

"Our good friend, the editor of the Washington Bee, should really take a tumble to himself. When he quotes from another journal for the edification of his readers, he ought in justice to give the whole context. In the first three words of his very lame answer to our reply to his attack upon us he gives himself away—"Among other things." Brother Chase does not inform his readers what these other things were. The editor is quite cognizant of his visit to both him and Brother Chase, who, by the way, did not fail to publish our congratulations on the quarter century celebration of the success of the insect that stings, but dies in doing so—if the sting is effectual.

"The following letter from Mr. Emmett Scott, private secretary to Booker T. Washington, explains and will show in what estimation Brother Chase and his paper is held there:

"The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama.—June 6, 1905.—Mr. R. B. Montgomery—Dear Sir: You need not worry about the publication to which you refer. Nothing that that paper says has the slightest weight with us. It has contained so many base fabrications and misrepresentations that we are quite well prepared at Tuskegee for anything it may say, at any time.

"Very truly yours,

EMMETT J. SCOTT."

The editor of the Advocate has done no more than what THE BEE charged against him. He writes to the private secretary of the Apologetic Association, Emmett J. Scott, who has recently come into notice by accident in being the private secretary of the man who is known throughout the country as the chief apologist, begging this little chestnut not to believe what THE BEE said of him. Why did Montgomery write such an apologetic letter to the little satellite? Is he afraid of his usual allowance being cut off? It looks that way.

Perhaps the private (?) secretary of the Apologist doesn't care what THE BEE says.

The rain prevented the game at the National Park Saturday, July 1st. Mr. Pinchback will announce very shortly when the game will take place.

Don't fail to go to House & Herman if you want a bargain.

Grogan is the place to go if you want goods at your own terms.

The Young Women's Christian Association filed a certificate of incorporation Monday. The object of the organization is stated to be to promote the temporal, mental, social, moral and spiritual welfare of young women.

The incorporators were Bettie G. Francis, Emma F. G. Merritt and Rosetta E. Lawson.

Major Sylvester has made a number of transfers among the privates on the Metropolitan police force. Among these are the transfer of W. F. Allen from Tuskegee, Ala., April 14, 1905.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

We send you the Tuskegee Student in exchange from THE BEE. We have not seen it for some time. Please send it.

Very respectfully,

EMMETT J. SCOTT.

Office of THE BEE.

1109 Eye street, N. W.

Washington, D. C., April 15, 1905.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Tuskegee, Ala.

Dear Sir: THE BEE is mailed in exchange for the Tuskegee Student regularly.

Very respectfully,

W. CALVIN CHASE.

Does his letter read like he doesn't care what THE BEE says?

From this date, if THE BEE is wanted, this spring onion will pay for it. As to old man Montgomery, THE BEE sympathizes with him. He is in need. Go ahead, old man; get you "dope, dope."

On the recruits on the force, Vincent A. Osterman has been detailed to the Second; Avery E. Smoot and Thomas B. Steele to the Eighth; Edward E. Dulin to the Third, and Alonzo B. Donaldson to the Tenth.

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#### MT. PISGAH A. U. M. P. NOTES.

BY REV. M. G. W. JONES.

THE BEE is for sale by Rev. M. E. W. Jones, 14 Q street, Northwest.

Rev. J. F. Barringer filled the pulpit at 8 p.m. and preached a soul stirring sermon from Rev. xii 5; reference, Matt. xxiii. 38.

Mr. Barringer is hard to guess. If you don't believe it, come to his Patriarchal class on Tuesday, 8 p.m., at Mt. Pisgah Church, 205 Q street northwest.

Mr. Julius Adams and Rev. M. G. W. Jones visited sister and friends at Kenilworth, D. C., Sunday.

Mr. Green, of 16 Q street northwest, is confined to his bed. We hope for him a speedy recovery.

There will be a reception given on the 10th of July by the Y. P. W. A. in the interest of Rev. Mr. Jones. Mr. William Evans is the president. Come early—14 Q street northwest.

Mrs. Mary Lee, who has been quite ill at her home, 1205 T street northwest, is able to sit up.

Mrs. Fannie Mitchell will leave for Denver, Colo., July 15th. She will be gone several weeks.

Miss Rebecca F. Gay, of the Minor Kindergarten School, is rustication with friends in Hanover, Va.

Miss Cora McCullough and Mr. John Miller were married last week at the residence of the priest.

The Stewards of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church will tender a reception to their pastor, Rev. S. L. Corrothers next Monday night July 10th.

Rev. J. W. E. Bowen of Atlanta, Ga., was in the city several days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Brown.

Rev. M. G. W. Jones left the city for Baltimore, Md., Thursday to attend the district conference of St. James U. M. P. Church. He returned last evening.

Prof. John T. Layton will leave the city this week for the East. He will wind up at Niagara Falls. He expects to have an enjoyable time.

The picnic given by the Christus At-tucks Association at Green Willow was a success financially. Over 700 people passed through the gates that night.

Mrs. Pet. Henderson, who has been the guest of her mother for some time, will return to New York very shortly. This climate has greatly improved her health.

A reception will be tendered to Rev. S. L. Corrothers on Monday evening at the Church, under the auspices of the stewards of the Church. All are welcome.

Mrs. R. E. S. Toomey was called suddenly to Tennessee, where the oldest boy, Harry, has been since the Christmas holidays under treatment for ruptured blood vessels.

Mr. Robert G. I. Brown a graduate of Howard University Law class '5 was successful in passing the recent Maryland bar examination and he will shortly begin practice in Baltimore.

Rev. W. W. Jones, pastor of Mount Calvary Church, Montgomery county, Md., is in the city as the guest of Rev. M. G. W. Jones, of Mount Pisgah Church. He accompanied Rev. M. G. W. Jones to Baltimore on Thursday.

Prof. H. E. Hagus, of Goldsboro, N. C., who was a delegate to the Christian Endeavor meeting held in Ontario, Canada, was in the city last week. Prof. Hagus was exceptionally entertained by the Mayor of Ontario and his family.

Miss Ruth E. Batty, a relative of Register J. W. Lyons, Mrs. A. W. Wimberly and Misses Laura and Emily Hooper, of Augusta, Ga., were in the city a few days ago, the guests of Mrs. J. W. Lyons, en route for Ontario, Canada, and Niagara Falls. They will remain one month.

Mr. M. J. Newton, of Augusta, Ga., the oldest brother of Mrs. J. W. Lyons, is in the city as her guest. Mrs. Lyons and her brother have been spending some time in Atlantic City, from which place they returned July 4th. Mr. Newton will remain in the city several days yet.

Miss Georgianna Bell, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Bell, died suddenly at her home, 302 C street southwest, last Monday night. The funeral services took place from St. Paul's C. M. E. Church, Thursday, July 6th. Miss Bell was sick only a week with nervous prostration and intermittent fever, from which she suffered greatly.

Miss Etelka Valenteen, who has been teaching in Baltimore, Md., has just returned to her home, 1225 New York avenue. Miss Valenteen is looking the picture of health. She expects to leave in a few days for a short trip to Niagara Falls, to be accompanied by her mother.

Miss Edna Wilson will be the guest of Miss Mamie Atkins at her summer home.

public schools first as a night teacher, which place she held till her appointment as sewing teacher. She entered at the foot of the ladder. So successful she has been as a sewing teacher and having given entire satisfaction to her superiors, Miss Kate, the directress of sewing, and Dr. Bruce Evans, director of the Armstrong Manual Training School, both teachers highly recommended her to the Board of Education for the place that has just been made vacant by the resignation of Miss Syphax. It is claimed by the school authorities that Miss Anderson is the finest instructor in sewing who has ever been in the public schools. Her work in the country and in Maryland has been highly commended by Dr. Evans.

DEATH OF ELLIS W. BROWN.

Prof. Ellis W. Brown, who has been sick for several years and whose condition has been growing steadily worse, died Monday in Atlantic City, where he had gone for his health. He leaves a vacancy in the supervising principalship.

There are several candidates for the place. The man who is most deserving and would make the best supervisor that could be appointed would be Prof. N. E. Weatherless. His appointment would meet the approval of the entire community. Mrs. Thomas, Attorney

Busby and other members of the Board of Education, would do themselves honor if they appointed Prof. Weatherless.

DEATH OF MR. DORSEY.

Mr. Elsworth Dorsey, of 306 C street southwest, a well known citizen of that section, died Thursday, June 29th. Mr. Dorsey was sick about two months. He was buried from the Metropolitan A. M. E. Z. Church last Sunday at 1 o'clock. Rev. P. A. Wallace preached the funeral sermon, which was very pathetic. Mr. Dorsey was a faithful husband and a kind father. He leaves a wife and four small children. He was not sick over two months. He was born in 1876 and has worked at his trade within two months of his death. Interment was at Harmony.

CAPTAIN OLIVER.

The Grand United Order of Good Samaritans, on June 15, 1905, elected Capt. I. D. Oliver Right Worthy Grand Chief. Captain Oliver is one of the best known men in this city and Maryland, where his family is located. The election of this worthy man is indeed beneficial to the order. THE BEE congratulates both Captain Oliver and the order.

ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

The following is a complete list of the pupils' changes in the Armstrong Manual Training School:

Below is a complete list of the graduates from the Armstrong Manual Training School:

TWO YEAR MANUAL TRAINING COURSE.

FROM FIRST TO SECOND YEAR.

Francis Beckly, Mary A. Brown, Ross Hattie Burnell, Beatrice Cragwell, Ruby Davis, Belle Golde, Esther Green, Sarah Grisby, Ethel Hall, Jessie Hicks, Simmie R. Hiller, Lottie Johnson, Mary L. Keith, Judith Newman, Cora Newman, Lottie Penn, Estelle Robinson, Nettie Robinson, Edith Russell, Francis S. Simms, Blanche Slaughter, Ella Todd, Isabella E. Walker, Jane Williams, Maria Wilson, Ursula Wilson.

Louise Bronnagh, Beatrice Browne, Marie Greene, Iola Jefferson, Hettie Harris, Estelle Hauser, Estelle Curtis, Eva Ellis, Phyllis Sedgwick, Thornton Anderson, Leonard Dahney, Germain James, Bruce Wilson, Herbert Bradley, David Daly.

FROM THIRD TO FOURTH YEAR.

John Gaines, Isaac Holmes, Andrew Owens.

BUSINESS COURSE.

FROM FIRST TO SECOND YEAR.

Ida Brown, Ollie Cooper, Edith Costin, Rosa Gaskins, Mabel Green, Gertrude Herrid, Anna Lee, Martha Madden, Harriet Miller, Amanda Newman, Mary Newman, Viola Parker, Annie Swell, Gussie Smith, Helen Washington, Carrie Whiting, Mabel Brent, Sue Edmondson, Blanche Green, Amanda Grigsby, Jennie Jones, Mary Mc-Kenny, Casetta Neale, Delilah Olden, Ella Rose, Madeline Smith, Jessie Turner, Ernest Adams, Robert Anderson, Thaddeus Chase, William Conaway, John Cox, George Duurloo, Edward Jackson, Quester Jackson, Cleveland Lemons, Benjamin Morse, Joseph Robinson, Jack Ryan, Benjamin Scott, Paul Smith, Trench Young.

FOUR YEAR MANUAL TRAINING COURSE.

FROM FIRST TO SECOND YEAR.

Yates Bush, Joseph Evans, Henry Lancaster, Ernest Pinn.

THE NEW DIRECTRESS.

The Board of Education, at its regular meeting last week, appointed Miss Jeannette E. Anderson assistant teacher of sewing, vice Miss Carrie E. Syphax, resigned. Miss Anderson entered the

## HOUSE & HERRMAN, THE LARGEST INSTALLMENT HOUSE IN THE CITY

NOW is the time to FURNISH YOUR HOUSE  
Carpet Your Floors and LIVE comfortably.

Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first class clerks in how large your Purchases are immediate delivery is made to any part of the city

Call at once.

Northeast Corner 7th and "J"

Name THE BEE when you call.

FROM SECOND TO THIRD YEAR.

Summer Chisolm, James Wormley.

FROM THIRD TO FOURTH YEAR.

Walter Brooks, William Henderson, George Johnson, Charles Hailstock.

FOUR YEAR NORMAL COURSE.

FROM FIRST TO SECOND YEAR.

Iola Adams, Sarah Brooks, Thyrza Douglass, Lillian Evans, Guilemen Jones, Florence Moore, Martha Ray, Lucia Richardson, Ella Stanard, Ida Taylor, Mabel Van Brakke, Mildred Waddleton, Russell Carroll.

FOUR YEAR NORMAL COURSE.

FROM SECOND TO THIRD YEAR.

Ella Albert, Beatrice Burke, Francis Carroll, Flora Carter, Lillian Charite, Mary Cooper, Selina Jackson, Hattie Lumpkins, Alice Marshall, Lillian Matthews, Olive Speaks, Ruth Swann, Joseph Dyer, Thomas Green, Frank Greenwich, Fred Rollins, Maurice Thomas, John Brooks.

FOUR YEAR NORMAL COURSE.

FROM THIRD TO FOURTH YEAR.

Rachel Anderson, Evelyn Addison, Elizabeth Boyd, Carrie Polson, Elizabeth Grant, Clara Green, Beatrice Howell, Hattie Lewis, Evelyn Moss, Katie Murphy, Arie Plummer, Florence Rawles, Clara Riley, Josephine Stevens, Rosa Smith, Sadie Smith, Katie Wells, Louise Watson, Francis Gay, Thomas Green.

SPECIAL FOUR YEAR MANUAL TRAINING COURSE.

FROM FIRST TO SECOND YEAR.

Lillian Brooks, Mary Deane, Claudia Green, Estelle Murray, Cate Adams, John Anderson, Edward Jones, Hallett King, George Mowbray, Frank Parks, Norris Scott, Herbert Tolson.

SPECIAL FOUR YEAR MANUAL TRAINING COURSE.

ONLY \$100 TO

FREDERICK, ANTIETAM (Keedysville), AND RETURN

via

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,

SUNDAY, JULY 9th, 1905.

Special train will leave Washington at 8:00 a.m.

An opportunity to spend all day Sunday on historical grounds.

GO AT ONCE AND DO IT.

If you know something you can do To help that struggling brother thro', Who's struggling there with all his might—

SPECIAL FOUR YEAR MANUAL TRAINING COURSE.

FROM THIRD TO FOURTH YEAR.

Eugene Hopkins, Henry Lee, Henry Weeden.

ONLY \$100 TO

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SUNDAY, JULY 9th, 1905.

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ONLY \$10

## 17-YEAR LOCUST HERE

DESTRUCTIVE INSECT RAVAGES THE WOODS.

Chicago Reports Traces of Depredations of "Locusts"—Never Fails to Appear at Stated Periods.

Chicago.—Out in the thick underbrush and woods within an hour's ride from Chicago can be heard the peculiar twitter of the 17-year locust. His time to appear on earth is during June, and according to scientists, billions of the insects which resemble the grasshopper will leave the pupa shells and develop their wings.

Already reports have come in from Waukegan, Fort Sheridan and other suburbs of the appearance of the locust.

A person who wishes to view these insects should go into the woods at once. They do not live long, and it will be 17 years before one can again hear their peculiar sounds and watch their saw-shaped feelers gnawing into the roots of some tree.

Entomologists call these insects periodical cicadas, and the insects now cropping up in almost all sections of the country where the woods are thick belong to the septendecim race.

Just as this time considerable interest is manifested in these curious insects, which take 17 years for development. The males are known as the noisiest insects on earth, but the female locust is silent.

According to those who have made a study of the cicada and traced its ancestry, the 17-year locust made its first appearance on earth in 1864, and from chronological data the fact that 17 years are required for the underground development of this insect has been fully established. The growth of this strange insect is very slow, and at the age of six years it hardly attains one-fourth its full size.

Scientists differ as to the food of the 17-year locust. Some say that the insect feeds on earth-exudate, while others aver that its nourishment is secured by pumping the sap from the roots of trees.

It has been learned that this strange form of insect can go without nourishment for a long time. During the first six and seven years of its growth the cicada is usually two feet below the surface of the ground, and entomologists say that the locust is the greatest burrowing insect known to the scientific world. On account of the clearing of land and the building of towns and cities, the insect is fast being exterminated.

The name locust was given this insect because it was believed to be identical in appearance with one of the "plagues of Egypt" recorded in biblical history.

The 17-year locust is a destructive insect and with its sharp pointed beak pierces the bark of shrubs and trees and causes their death. The cicada is known to have destroyed acres and acres of young fruit trees.

The locusts, according to scientists, after leaving the pupa shell in the month of June, attain their wings. Trees which have been planted 17 years ago this month will probably contain, upon investigation, hundreds of these insects.

English sparrows are said to feed upon the insects.

## WIRELESS ON FAST TRAIN.

Chicago & Alton Road Soon to Install System on Schedule Runs.

Chicago.—On a Chicago & Alton train moving at 50 miles an hour wireless telegraph messages were received recently from Chicago, and the test proved so successful that the Alton management within a short time will install the wireless permanently on the "limited," and later, on other fast trains.

The messages were sent from the South side station of the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph company, at Thirty-third street and Western avenue, and were received perfectly aboard the rushing train for a distance of 50 miles from Chicago. With a stronger and more complete receiving apparatus, it is claimed, there will be practically no limit to the distance at which moving trains can be communicated with.

The test was made only in sending messages to the train, but sending apparatus will be placed on the train and communication established both ways.

## SUN SPOTS AID TO TREES.

French Scientist Declares Old Sol Throws Out Greater Heat When Phenomena Are at Maximum.

Paris.—Two scientific articles by Camille Flammarion and Abbe Moreau appeared here on the influence of sun spots on vegetation. For the last 20 years the former noted the date on which the chestnut trees in the Avenue de l'Observatoire have leafed and bloomed, and from these records he shows there is a remarkable correlation between the spots and the vegetation, tending to show that the sun throws out more heat when the spots reach their maximum, thus confirming Abbe Moreau in the theory that the spots indicate a period of greatest solar activity. Moreau writes on the comparatively long duration of the next solar eclipse on August 30, which will be specially visible in Canada.

More Kickers.  
The government has ordered 10,000 mules to be shipped to the canal zone for use in constructing the Panama canal—if there weren't kickers enough there already!

## Karl Xander.

IMPORTER,  
Rectifier and Wholesale and  
Retail Dealer in

FINE WINES  
AND  
Liquors

1530-32 Seventh St.

Agent for Southern Bouquet  
Whiskey.

## Louis J. Kessel,

Importer of and Wholesale Dealer in

WINES  
AND  
WHISKIES

Sole Owner of the.....  
... Following Brands:  
Private Stock,  
Old Reserve,  
Hermit  
Oxford,  
Tremont

425 TENTH STREET, N. W.

Telephone—Main—160.

HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.  
Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proud spoil of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away b the morning sunlight glitter

snowy canvas, passed away, ne  
arrive at its destination; passed away, forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone? When the seas give up their old ocean lays bare its sea



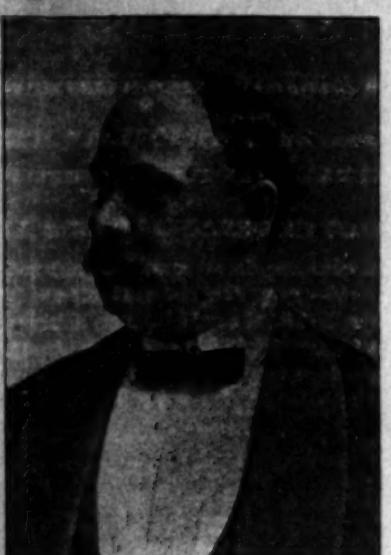
human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the sea, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good



ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous House Hotel, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful business enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."

More Kickers.  
The government has ordered 10,000 mules to be shipped to the canal zone for use in constructing the Panama canal—if there weren't kickers enough there already!

## Not In The Trust PURITY ICE CO. L St. near K St. Market N.W.



ICE made from PURE SPRING water. Delivered at your door by our wagons. Sells largest 5 cent piece of ice of any firm in the city. Also WOOD and Coal.

## Purity Ice Company cor 5th and L

## A HIGH DEGREE.



of satisfaction is a rare thing in most \$2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both. The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

## Signet \$2.50 Shoe

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price.

A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers.

Looks first rate and wears that way every time.

It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy.

Always welcome.

## Wm. Moreland, 491 Penna Ave

HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK  
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON  
VERY LIBERAL TERMS  
PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.

AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

FIFTH and G Streets N. W. Washington, D. C.

## PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Among friends and acquaintances the question is often asked, "Who made your suit?" that is, of course, when the suit is meritorious enough to call for comment.

One of the best advertisements we have is when our patrons answer the question and tell the cost of the suit.

Men's Top Coats, \$12 to \$35.  
Men's Spring Suits, \$12 to \$30.  
Youths' Clothing, \$10 to \$25.  
Boys' Cloth Suits, \$3.95 to \$10.  
Boys' Wash Suits, \$1.50 to \$6.  
(The Better Kind of Clothing.)

## Parker, Bridget & Co:

NINTH AND PENNYYLVANIA AVENUE, NORTHWEST.  
HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS

## WILL BREED BLOODHOUNDS

State of Mississippi Needs Better Dogs to Run Down Escaping Criminals.

New Orleans, La.—Several recent failures to run down escaping criminals with bloodhounds and some mistakes made by the hounds in tracking the wrong persons have convinced the Mississippi authorities of the necessity of improving the breed of hounds.

There are no state hounds, and the authorities are compelled to depend upon such packs as the sheriff or fanciers may offer. These are far from satisfactory, for the local business done by the hounds is not sufficient to justify any considerable expenditure in raising or maintaining them.

On the other hand, the greater freedom granted the convicts because of the system of state convict farms, renders some better provision for their recapture necessary. The beginning of a state pack has been made by the purchase by the state of the bloodhound, Robin Hood, said to be the finest in Mississippi.

Robin Hood will be used in running down all escaped convicts from the state farm at Rankin county, under the direction of Sergeant Paney. He will be used also to improve the breed of dogs at the several state farms.

Robin Hood came from a kennel at Lexington, Ky., and has made a fine record in tracking fugitives in southern Mississippi, where he was owned by a man who is now a trusty convict. At Wiggins, in Harrison county, he took up the trail of a murderer 24 hours old and ran the criminal to earth. At Picayune, he was equally successful with a 12-hour-old trail, and so far he has made no mistake or failure.

He is a light brown, has a massive jaw that will bring the stoutest fugitive to the earth, and has the striking dull red eye of the thoroughbred bloodhound. He is so dreaded among the negro convicts that his very presence on the Rankin county farm will reduce the number of convicts who break for liberty.

## BOY SLEEPS EIGHT WEEKS.

Child of Six Suffering with Spinal Meningitis Comes Out of Coma After Long Period.

New York.—A six-year-old boy in Yonkers, attacked with spinal meningitis, was in a deep sleep for more than eight weeks. He has lost the sight of one eye; his weight has fallen off from 67 to 35 pounds; he is fed artificially and has been sleeping on an ice pillow, yet there is a chance that he may recover.

The boy who has gone through all this and has excited the interest of physicians all over the country, is Joseph Canopi, the son of a contractor. Several months ago he ate a hearty supper and shortly afterward complained of feeling ill. His parents sent for Dr. Edward Duffy. The little fellow became unconscious. Dr. Duffy pronounced his ailment to be cerebrospinal meningitis. From the time the boy lapsed into unconsciousness until recently he has not been awake. All efforts to arouse him from the stupor have proved futile.

Dr. Edward Hermance, of Yonkers, has also attended the boy. Dr. Darlington, of the health board, is greatly interested in the case. He declared that it is unparalleled in medical history. There have been numerous instances of persons remaining in a state of coma for many days, but none so prolonged as the case of Canopi. Physicians account for the condition of the boy on the theory that a blood clot has formed on the brain. His spine is covered with an ice coil and his head rests on a pillow filled with ice. It is hoped that the clot may be absorbed or reduced. It is the remarkable vitality of the youngster that has kept him alive so far.

The acreage reported as under barley is less than sown last year by about 172,000 acres, or 3.4 per cent. The average condition of barley is 90.5 on June 1, 1904, 91.5 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 90.1.

The acreage reported as under barley is less than sown last year by about 172,000 acres, or 3.4 per cent. The average condition of oats is 93.2 on June 1, 1904, 93.5 against 93.2 on June 1, 1903, and a ten-year average of 90.9.

The acreage under spring rye shows a reduction of 3.8 per cent. from that sown last year. The average condition of rye is 93.6 against 88.3 on June 1, 1904; 90.6 at the corresponding date in 1903, and 88.9, the mean and the corresponding averages of the last ten years.

## IS NEARLY TEN FEET TALL

Persian-Russian Giant of Terrible Proportions Eats Enormous-Sized Meals.

London.—The world's latest freak, a giant, arrived in town recently and was shown at the Hippodrome. The giant is a Persian-Russian, Machnow by name. The chief facts about the giant are: Height, nine feet eight and one-fourth inches; chest, five feet; weight, 463 pounds; age, 23 years. Here is one of his sample meals:

Two quarts of hot milk, 14 eggs, five large slices of ham, three loaves of bread, half a pound of butter, half pound marmalade. Machnow is healthy looking, and a model family man. He is accompanied by his wife—a little woman—and her baby, three months old. Some other giants are:

John Middleton, nine feet three inches, born in Hale, Lancashire, 1587; Patrick O'Brien, eight feet seven inches, born in Kinsale, Ireland, 1781; John Frederick, duke of Brunswick, eight feet six inches; Loushkin, eight feet five inches, drum major of the Russian Imperial guards; Charles Byrne, O'Brien, eight feet four inches, died in London, 1761; Chang Woo-Goo, eight feet two inches, Chinaman, exhibited in 1865-66 and in 1880; Vo Brusht, eight feet, Norwegian, exhibited in 1880; William Evans, eight feet, porter to Charles I, died in 1632; Maximilian Miller, eight feet, Saxon, exhibited in 1674.

## Stumbles Upon a Fortune.

Because he fought the drink habit and experimented with distilling apparatus in order to frustrate its evils Rev. A. G. Washington, of Appleton, Minn., temperance lecturer, has stumbled upon fame and fortune. He has applied for a patent on a condenser and believes it will bring him riches. In his lectures on alcoholic drinks he carries a small distilling plant and finds it necessary to have a condenser which can be carried about and used in all kinds of places. Finding none of this kind in existence, he invented one, which is likely to be in demand for use in college and high school laboratories and in stores.

## A NOVEL REVOLUTION

CAUSES THAT LED TO SCANDINAVIAN SPLIT.

Bupture Occurred Over Consular Bill  
Favored by Norwegian Storthing  
and Which King Oscar  
Refused to Sign.

New York.—On June 7 the storthing, or Norwegian parliament, declared the union between Norway and Sweden severed and announced that King Oscar II of Sweden was no longer king of Norway. All the press dispatches made a point of emphasizing the calmness with which the news was taken both in Sweden and Norway.

The Norwegian army and navy quietly took the oath of allegiance to the provisional government formed by the Norwegian state council, and the Swedes, on the other hand, shrugged their shoulders, so to speak, at the bad taste of the Norwegians in seceding from the union. King Oscar alone seemed to show excitement. He registered his emphatic protest against the Norwegian act of secession and emphatically declined to receive a formal delegation from Norway.

The reason for this lack of perturbation in both countries is that since the king refused to sign the consular bill passed by the Storthing the act of disunion was practically a foregone conclusion. Besides, the national feeling in Norway, which culminated in the act of June 7 is about a century old, and the Swedes as well as the Norwegians have grown accustomed to it.

In 1814-15 the congress of Vienna recognized the union of Sweden and Norway. Gen. Bernadotte, the Frenchman, who was selected by the Swedish nobles to succeed the childless Charles XIII, last of the old dynasty of Swedish kings, had just wrested Norway from Denmark. Norway didn't mind being free of Denmark, but almost from the first its democratic spirit made it chafe in the union.

That union was nowise like the union of Ireland and England. There was never any question of home rule. The two nations have always been wholly independent of each other in all domestic affairs.

Their constitutions are different; they have separate parliaments, separate laws, separate churches, separate customs and rates of duty. Their

## NEW HEAD FOR EQUITABLE

Paul Morton, Selected as Chairman of Board of Directors, Regarded as Right Man for Place.

New York.—By those who know his qualities, Paul Morton, ex-secretary of the navy, and who has been named as chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable Assurance society, is considered the best man in America to tackle a hard job. That he has such a task ahead of him in the management of the Equitable there can be no doubt. There is no more doubt in the minds of those who know him that he will emerge triumphant.

The quality in Paul Morton which his friends believe has worked more



PAUL MORTON,  
(Ex-Secretary of Navy Who Has Taken Charge of Equitable Society.)

than any other to bring him success, aside from absolute, old-fashioned honesty, is his fearlessness. They know there is not a living man or thing Paul Morton fears, and the bigger the fight the better he likes it. Fearlessness is a quality the policy-holders of the Equitable certainly require in the present emergency.

Paul Morton's loyalty is historic in the railway world. He never was known to betray a friend nor an interest with which he was connected, and as a railroad president expressed it the other day: "He is as independent as the most independent wood-chopper that ever lived."

President Roosevelt selected Paul Morton for a place in his cabinet, notwithstanding the belief that his appointee was a democrat and in face of all the facts about the Santa Fe rebate question. Railway people knew that President Roosevelt knew all about that matter before he picked Morton. He believed in Morton's honesty and loyalty and he was just the man he wanted for the cabinet. It was the same qualities that attracted the Equitable interests.

The belief among Paul Morton's friends is that he will run the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance society just as he has run the business of the government, of the Atchison railroad, of the office he held with the Burlington railroad, but, above all, he will run the company his way, or he won't run it at all. And they have absolute faith in his ability to straighten the Equitable from the nasty mess in which it has become involved and place it once more in the ranks of respectability and public confidence. They believe this because they know Paul Morton.

## CECIL CALVERT MEMORIAL

Status to Be Erected to Man Who Gave Name to Baltimore by Maryland Colonial Society.

Baltimore, Md.—The picture represents the noble \$10,000 bronze statue which the Maryland Society of Colonial Wars proposes to erect to the memory of Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, the original proprietor of the colony, and the man who gave his



STATUE OF CECIL CALVERT.  
(Bronze Memorial to Be Erected in City of Baltimore.)

name to Cecil county and the city of Baltimore. The sculptor is Albert Weinert, of New York. It will be about nine feet in height and will be cast in American standard bronze. Calvert is to be represented in the act of addressing the British colonists, who are about to sail for the new world under the leadership of his brother Leonard. In his left hand he holds the charter which was granted to him by Charles Stuart.

Whom the Norwegians have in mind for their new throne is not definitely known. But if King Oscar persists in his attitude it doesn't matter.

Indeed, all along the possibility of a Republic has had its place in the discussions. There has been some talk of Dr. Nansen as a probable candidate for president of Norway.

In the meanwhile the provisional government of Norway is quietly working along establishing a foreign office and preparing to send a mission to the powers and ask them to recognize Norway's independence.

## RELIC OF THE WAR.

REMAINS OF OLD BRITISH GUN-BOAT SUNK IN 1813.

Hull of Ancient Vessel Is Raised After Nearly a Century—Was Burned to Prevent Falling Into Hands of Americans.

Detroit, Mich.—An interesting relic of a bygone age is shown in this reproduction of a photograph of an old British gunboat, which lay at the bottom of the Thames river for nearly a century after being burned by the retreating British to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Americans.

Early in October, 1813, shortly before the battle of the Thames, Gen. William Henry Harrison, the American commander, reached the vicinity of Chatham, and his approach was the signal for a general retreat by the British troops up along the shore of the lake and in the direction of Chatham. With a view to keeping their movable base of supplies as near at hand as possible, the British took with them their bateaux and two or three small gunboats. The river was then, as now, navigable only as far as the town, and knowing that the American forces were closely in their rear, the British burned their boats.

The skeleton shown belongs to one of the gunboats, which was raised a few years ago by a company of men who desired to dispose of it to the city of Chatham for the purpose of placing it in the city park as a memorial. The residents of Chatham, however, declined to accede to this plan, saying that they did not care for a memorial that was reminiscent of a British reverse, and for some time the old hull was left on the river bank, without becoming the property of anyone but those who had raised it. Vandals began the work of destruction, taking away small and large pieces of the wood for mementos, and finally the remains of the hull were secured by the secretary of the Tecumseh Historical society, J. S. Black, of Chatham.

When Mr. Richard P. Joy, of Detroit, was in the neighborhood of Chatham with his launch recently he secured some photographs of the old boat, took with sufficient wood from the hull to make an appropriate frame for them. In addition to the wood, he got hold of a couple of old round shot, made of iron, that had been fired into the old craft's wood.



HULL OF OLD GUNBOAT.  
(Remains of Vessel as They Appeared After Being Raised.)

work at some period of her lively history. Mr. Joy is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and has made a careful study of the history of shipping, so he was able to reproduce the general appearance and rigging of the old boat from his knowledge of the types of boats in her time. His sketch showed her to have been of the rig known as a "top-sail" schooner, carrying one square sail on her forecastle. She was about 60 feet on the keel and her deck was probably from 90 to 95 feet. Her armament, in all probability, consisted of one cannon, with perhaps a bore of three inches or so.

Although her equipment and general character would now be almost laughable out of date, her construction showed the most careful workmanship. Her timbers were of solid oak, of the kind that gave rise to the stirring old British song "Hearts of Oak." They were framed and fitted with the most painstaking care and fastened together with hand-made nails of wrought iron. In her day she may have been considered a beauty, and her captain probably thought that she was trim as she ever carried the British flag. Her timbers are practically all disposed of and are scattered all over the continent, in the form of canes, picture frames, small pieces of furniture, and other souvenirs of her existence.

## ALUMINUM Detects Mercury.

The power aluminum has for absorbing mercury vapor has been proved by M. Tarugi to constitute a delicate method of analyzing the presence of mercury in the atmosphere and furnishes a means of prevention against poisoning by its vapors. He has demonstrated that this property is manifest even when the vapor is largely diluted with air and at the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. A respirator has been constructed in which the air before entering the lungs has to pass through finely pulverized aluminum, and in this way all traces of mercury are absorbed so completely breathing can be carried on without difficulty in the dense vapors produced by the burning of chloride of mercury.

## Postal Cards That Talk.

A Paris inventor will soon put on the market talking postal cards. You introduce a card into an apparatus of the nature of a phonograph, talk a message and dispatch the card as a postal. There is a similar apparatus at the other end, and when the card is introduced it gives the message in a musicalized reproduction. Talking postal cards will hold just three times the quantity of words that can be written on one.

## ANCIENT LONDON.

Interesting Relic of Fourteenth Century Revealed Through Demolition of Old Buildings.

London.—All Hallows in the Wall is one of the London city churches which have a special interest for the antiquary, because adjoining it is a piece of the old wall of London. The church itself, however, is not a thing of beauty or interest. Dance, junior, who built it in 1765-7, not having been exactly a great architect.

The first church that stood on the site, its north wall probably resting, as the present one does, on the ancient wall of the city, was built, it is said, in the eighth century, the city wall



RELIQUARY OF OLD LONDON.  
(Remnant of All Hallows Church and Portion of Wall.)

being then 500 years old. Later the church, of course, became Gothic, and an old print shows it as a small building with two aisles and a low tower of timber. Old Stowe evidently thought little of it, for in his survey he merely mentions that fact that the church is called "All Hallows in the Wall standing close to the Wall of the City."

The new View of London (1708) says that the church was of Gothic and Tuscan orders, and, "not having been consumed by the late fire, is not so beautified as those that are wholly new erected." The really interesting part of the church is its vestry, which is formed in one of the bastions of the wall, and from which a flight of stairs leads through the north wall of the church into the vault.

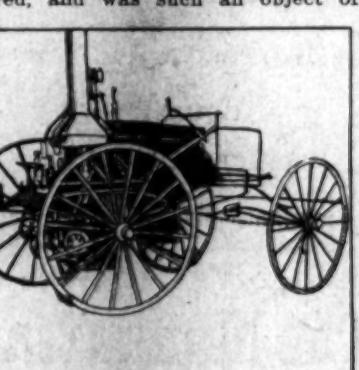
Now there is exposed a part of the Gothic church of All Hallows in the Wall, which is not mentioned by the guide books, old or new, so far as the present writer is aware. In New Broad street, behind the church, that is to say, beyond its north side, a row of nine fine old eighteenth century houses are being demolished to make way for new offices, and you can walk right through any of them and obtain a view of the north side of the church. There, in ruins, but of exceeding interest and high picturesqueness, are some considerable remains of, apparently, the fourteenth century architecture of All Hallows. They are shown in the accompanying drawings, and are well worth a visit from all who are interested in old London.

## OLD HORSELESS CARRIAGE.

Odd Looking Vehicle Said to Be the First Automobile Built in America.

Racine, Wis.—A picture of what is said to be America's first automobile has been discovered here in a collection of old photographs, and the horseless carriage of that early day was a strange looking machine. The automobile was built in 1870, and the designer was Rev. J. W. Carhart, an early-day Wisconsin preacher, who is still alive in Texas. A brother of Rev. Mr. Carhart is now professor of physics at the University of Michigan.

The horseless carriage caused a panic on the streets when it first appeared, and was such an object of



AMERICA'S FIRST AUTOMOBILE.  
(Machine Built in 1870 by a Wisconsin Preacher.)

terror to horses that the state legislature was asked to pass a law barring such a contrivance from the roads.

The first time the preacher appeared in his machine the puffing "devil wagon" threw a shower of sparks 16 feet into the air, and caused several runways. A famous race horse of that period, one of the stud from which Jay-Eye-See was later developed, in the stables of J. I. Case, was so frightened that it jumped upon a fence and was killed, while the driver was seriously injured.

The early automobile was a four-wheeled machine, like a buckboard, with a vertical engine on the rear axle. The boiler was made at a Watertown (N. Y.) factory, out of specially prepared charcoal iron. The machine was later entered in competition for a \$10,000 prize offered by the state for a successful horseless carriage, but another machine, built at Oshkosh, on a similar model, won the prize.

## YOUTH OF JEFFERSON

INCIDENTS IN CAREER OF THE FAMOUS ACTOR.

Began Life Behind the Footlights as Property Child—Struggles of His Father—How Lincoln Helped Them.

Washington.—Joseph Jefferson's recollections of the theater as related in his autobiography, began with his earliest years in Washington, where the playhouse he saw was "a rickety old frame building with broad gable, facing on a wide avenue. The door from our back entry opened upon the stage, and as a toddling little chap in a short frock I was allowed full run of the place."

He saw many rehearsals, and "sometimes got a peep at the play, having been taken on in arms as a property child in groups of happy peasants." He made little plays that were acted in impromptu style by himself and playmates; and when alone he would act by himself before the great mirror in the green room. As the stage child in "Pizzaro" he accidentally pulled off Rolla's wig. At the age of three he represented "Living Statues," and when a little older was pounced out of T. D. Rice's bag in the guise of a little darky, who also jumped Jim Crow. The audience showered money upon the little imp to the extent of \$24. "For years afterward," Mr. Jefferson wrote, "I was given to understand that this money was placed in bank to my credit, and I fear I often borrowed small sums on the strength of my prospective wealth."

The Jefferson family at the time consisted of Jefferson's father and mother, his half brother, Charles Burke, himself and an indispensable person whose name was Mary, housekeeper, nurse, friend and attendant who would never take any wages.

Mr. Jefferson insisted that he was by no means a model child. "I am not quite sure as to dates, and many incidents come up before me in a confused form, while a number are traditional; but there are certain facts connected with my early life about which there can be no mistake, and it is quite clear that I was what is understood to be a bad boy and hard to manage."

In 1838 the Jefferson family went to the new town of Chicago by way of



JOE JEFFERSON.  
(Beyohd Days of Famous Actor Were All Smooth.)

the Erie canal and the lakes. Though Chicago then had but 2,000 inhabitants, it represented a busy scene and boasted a new theater that was largely constituted of paint. After a short season in Chicago, moderately successful, the company went to Galena, Dubuque and several towns in the same region. In Quincy the courthouse served as a theater; in Terre Haute a warehouse, and in Pekin a pork house.

The company decided to winter at Springfield, Ill., and—rash idea—to lease a lot and build a theater. When the building, which architecturally resembled a dry goods box with a roof, was completed, an unexpected disaster occurred in the form of a fire. And addition the town demanded a heavy license before the theater could be opened.

"In the midst of their trouble a young lawyer called on the managers. He had heard of the injustice, and offered, if they would place the matter in his hands, to have the license taken off, declaring that he only desired to see fair play, and he would accept no fee whether he failed or succeeded. The case was brought up before the council. The young lawyer began his harangue. He handled the subject with tact, skill and humor, tracing the history of the drama from the time when Thespis acted in a cart to the stage of to-day. He illustrated his speech with a number of anecdotes, and kept the council in a roar of laughter; his good humor prevailed, and the exorbitant tax was taken off. This young lawyer was very popular in Springfield, and was honored and beloved by all who knew him, and, after the time of which I write, he held rather an important position in the government of the United States. He now lies buried near Springfield, under a monument commemorating his greatness and his virtues—and his name was Abraham Lincoln!"

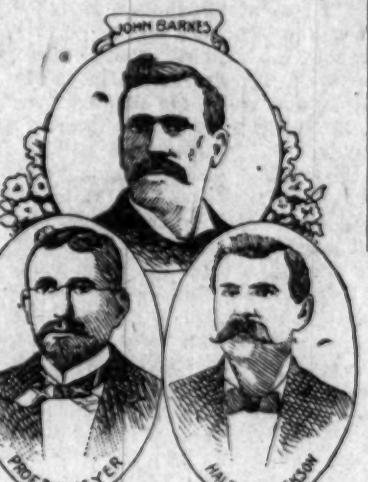
At the end of the Springfield season the Jeffersons made their way to Memphis, where the father, who was a scene painter as well as actor, raised a little money by painting signs. This procured a steamer passage to New Orleans and Mobile. In a few weeks the father died in Mobile of yellow fever. The son and daughter were engaged for fancy dances and comic duets at \$5 a week, and Mrs. Jefferson opened a boarding house for actors. This did not suffice to keep the wolf from the door. In some way the belle of Mobile, Miss Le Vert, became interested in Mrs. Jefferson and arranged for her a successful benefit. Young Jefferson acted in minor parts with Macready and Booth during the Mobile season.

## COMMISSION IS NAMED.

Gov. La Follette, of Wisconsin, Appoints Body to Regulate Railroad Rates in State.

Madison, Wis.—Gov. La Follette's victory over the railroads in pushing his state railroad commission bill to success through both houses of the legislature has been clinched as a law by his signature and the appointment of the body of men which will control the tolls in Wisconsin.

John Barnes, of Rhinelander; Prof. Meyer, of Madison, and Halford Erickson, also of Madison, constitute the commission, and it is declared by economists, that it is doubtful if the executive could have selected a more able



RAILWAY RATE COMMISSION.  
(Men Appointed by Gov. La Follette, of Wisconsin.)

body of men as a crowning move for his victory in the legislature. Though John Barnes is a democrat and La Follette a republican, the former is looked upon as one of the best attorneys in the state, and he is the man who carried to success, last summer, Gov. La Follette's contention that his faction was the "regular republican." The case was fought in the courts and Barnes' prowess as a lawyer was demonstrated in his victory against some of the ablest talent which Wisconsin could produce. The term for which Barnes is selected is the longest, ending in 1913.

Prof. Meyer is head of the bureau of labor and statistics, and his efforts in this capacity have been of no small import to the governor in collecting evidence with which to carry on the contest against the railroads. Although Meyer has proved himself an invaluable aid to Gov. La Follette in this direction, his selection was looked upon as something of a surprise, it being the general opinion that the executive would pick for his place Prof. Commons, prominent in state university circles.

Halford Erickson, like Prof. Meyer, has proved himself a great aid to the governor in his efforts to secure evidence alleging that the roads were usurping their privileges in this state. Erickson has made a thorough study of Wisconsin conditions, and he is regarded as an infallible authority on the question of railroad tolls.

When Gov. La Follette first sent the appointments to the senate for confirmation, Nils Haugen occupied the place now awarded to Barnes. When the selections were read in the governor's message to the senate, the dignified upper house was set in an uproar. Objection was made to Haugen, but the remaining two names were confirmed. Then the governor brought himself of John Barnes, who everybody had firmly believed, before the names were chosen, would be a member of the commission. The Rhinelander man was consequently placed upon the roll, and his name approved by the senate, thus giving Wisconsin an excellent array of talent to carry on the rate-making work. The commission as it stands consists of an attorney, a statistician and a man versed in the railroad systems of the country.

## NEW SUMMER HOME.

Mrs. Roosevelt Has Purchased House and Fifteen Acres Near Scottsville, Va.

Washington.—Mrs. Roosevelt's summer home in Albemarle county, Va., near Scottsville, was a part of the beautiful Springfield farm owned by W. N. Wilmer, of New York. The Springfield farm consists of about 500 acres altogether, but Mrs. Roosevelt's purchase comprises only 15 acres and a small house.

**GREAT WHIST MEET IS ON**

Congress of the American League  
Holds Fifteenth Annual Session  
in Chicago.

Chicago.—Quite an important event is the fifteenth annual congress of the American Whist league, held at the Auditorium hotel here the week of July 10. The growth of the league, despite the jabs which have been made upon the followers of whist by bridge, skat and other aspirants for supremacy, as indoor games, has been remarkable.

In April, 1891, a small coterie of enthusiasts met at Milwaukee to effect an organization of whist players throughout the country. The problem was difficult, but was solved in splendid style, and credit for this achievement is due in a very large measure to the late Judge Elliott, of Milwaukee, the "Father of the League," and to Theodore Schwarz, of Chicago. Among other things, the American Whist league has codified the laws of whist and improved upon them from year to year, until the present code is probably as nearly perfect as anything of the kind that ever existed.

The congress this summer promises to be a memorable one. Mr. L. G. Parker, who has for many years been regarded among whist players as the best tournament man in the country, stated recently that Chicago now has a force of workers which has never been equaled by Chicago or any other city. Foremost among this band are Edward P. Martin, chairman of the tournament committee, and L. M. Collosky, chairman of the bureau of information and supplies. For many years Chicago has led all American cities in the number of her whist players and whist clubs; in her record for entertaining congresses the city has not been preeminent, and this position Mr. Martin and his lieutenants will try earnestly to secure this year. Last February the Chicago Whist association gave a four days' whist "Carnival," which was the largest affair ever given by a local association, and which gave an impetus to whist affairs in the west which has proved of incalculable value to the managers of the congress.

**RAT CLOSES SALOON EARLY**

Conscientious Owner Drives Out Crowd, Thinking It Is Closing Hour—Cause Discovered.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Don't say rats to Frank Merkle. Frank Merkle is a saloonkeeper on Smithfield street, and his place for years has been famous as being one which obeys to the very letter every injunction of the Brooks law. So careful is Merkle that he closes his place on legal holidays, and, in order that he may shut up every night on time, he has an electric bell connected with the city fire alarm, which rings at 11:45 the official closing time.

Shortly after ten o'clock recently, while the place was crowded, the closing alarm rang. The bar was filled with foaming beers, but, with one swoop, they were taken back. Merkle excitedly locked the front door, turned down the lights and chased everyone through the side entrance in spite of their protests.

When the bar had been cleaned out, the receipts counted and the bartenders had doffed their white aprons, some one suggested that the alarm might be out of order. An inspector was sent for, and he discovered that a rat had chewed through the insulation, which grounded the wire and caused the false alarm to be sent in.

**TRAMPS EAT LIKE NABOBS.**

Steal Silver Dinner Service from Car for Midnight Feast—Escape Police Raid.

Chester, Pa.—According to the statement of a railroad man who lives in this city and was an eyewitness of the affair, tramps and yeggmen who frequent the line of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore held a royal banquet with silver sets valued at \$20,000.

Solid silver was handled by the rodders and outcasts as if it were nothing more than ordinary tableware, and the story of the night dinner rivals that of the Millionaire club.

The scene of the midnight feast was in a grove near Perryville. A freight car had been broken open and some rare art gems in solid silver, consigned by a New York house to parties in Washington, were stolen and carried to the grove.

Foraging parties were sent out by the nomads and soon silver chafing dishes were used for frying chickens and gold-lined goblets were utilized for quaffing the foaming beer.

In the height of the frolic police and detectives swooped down on the merry-makers and made one or two arrests, but the majority of the "Weary Willies" made their escape.

**Find African Sea Serpent**  
Missionaries connected with the Livingstonian mission on the shores of Lake Nyassa, in central Africa, vouch for the statement that while a boat belonging to the British central and African administration was crossing the lake recently it was attacked by a species of sea serpent. The reptile, which is described as being as thick as a man's leg, tried to board the vessel, and was with difficulty beaten off with oars and paddles.

**From Bad to Worse.**  
The Russian ships that were not interred in a salt-watery grave, are interred, and the Russian navy will figure in history as the ships that passed in a night.

**KILLS FEROCIOUS WILDCAT.**

Arizona Man in Terrific Battle with Mountain Lion Lands Extra Heavily and Brute Dies.

Cave Creek, Ariz.—On a moonlight night recently Jake Linville killed a big tom lion under the most uncommon conditions of a hand-to-paw fight.

Soon after nightfall Jake heard the dogs run an animal up a sycamore tree close to the tent of the great camp, a few miles up Cave creek. At the first alarm he rushed out with rifle in hand and saw a long, quivering body crouched along the lowest limb. In the dim moonlight and with his defective vision he aimed between the blazing eyes of the brute, but the merrit trifled high. The ball split Tommy's nose and glanced along the forehead with just sufficient concussion to stun the brute and tumble him to the ground.

In a half second the giant cat was on its feet and leaping toward its assailant, who had no time to slip another ball in place. He had just a quarter of a second to club his rifle. The first blow as a club proved the theory that the modern rifle is too temperate put up for clubbing a hard-lived cat, for the stock broke clean off.

Then Jake and the panther waltzed around the tree twice. Jake caressed the giant cat with the barrel of the gun and once the cat tried to hug him. Jake squirmed free of the lion's hug and hit it hard enough to bend the gun barrel a little. That ended the dance. The lion measured nine feet from nose to foot of tail.

For a lion to fight as this one did is a most uncommon thing. Ordinarily a miserable dog can run a big tom up a tree, where he sits snarling and spitting until a man comes close under to dispatch him; sometimes only a .22 caliber rifle, if aimed true between the eyes.

**NOSES FOR STOLEN WOOD**

Detectives Trace a Thief by the Odor of Creosote—Much Material Taken.

New Brunswick, N. J.—Detectives William A. Housell, of this city, and Spencer, of Jersey City, have been able by the use of their noses to recover \$1,000 in valuable material which had been stolen from the freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad company at George and Hamilton streets. This material was wood tubing, covered with a coating of creosote, to be used as conduit for carrying the wires of the semaphore signal system along the elevated tracks.

There were 2,000 feet of the tubing left in the freight yards, but when a gang of men came here to put the tubing in they found all but 200 feet had disappeared. They decided that the odor from the creosote, the tubing doubtless being stolen for firewood, would lead to detection.

After several days in the neighborhood they saw smoke ascending from a chimney in Nelson street, which filled the air with the odor of creosote. In the back yard of the house were half a dozen lengths of tubing. In other yards near by, 1,400 feet were recovered.

**She Found It.**

A St. Petersburg newspaper says that Russia, hemmed in on the west, must eventually break through all barriers and seek warm waters in the east. There is no doubt that she has recently got into some very hot water in that direction.

**SERVICE THAT SATISFIES.****J.T. NEWMAN,**

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**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

MADRE'S Park, situated on the Edge of the Suburban R.R., is now for rent for picnics and private parties. The price has been reduced so as to accommodate the many. For terms apply to M.A.D. Madre at park.

**NOTICE****SPECIAL NOTICE TO OFFICERS****OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA FRATERNAL.****OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.**

You are hereby notified that the following Reunion Convention will convene at Ennis, Texas, July 20-21 and 22, 1905.

Spencer Garry, President.  
C. C. Carlisle, Sec., Ennis.

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Book store, 14th and P streets, N. W. Stafford's Drug Store, 20th and L streets, N. W.

Stevenson, 301 4½ street, S. W.

IN THE SOUTH.

Savannah, Ga., Rev. I. L. Walton, representative, 507 Montgomery street.

CHICAGO.

The Afro-American News Office, 3104 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Agents wanted in every state in the Union. Write to THE BEE Printing Co.

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July 14 and 28.

August 4 and 18.

September 1 and 15, 1905.

Excursion tickets will be sold on above dates at the very low rate named, good going only on Train No. 504, leaving Washington at 7:00 A. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 11:00 P. M.

Tickets valid for return ten (10) days, including date of sale, on all regular trains except "Black Diamond Express," of Lehigh Valley R. R.

Holders of Niagara Falls tickets have the privilege of making a delightful side trip from Niagara Falls to Toronto and return, going and returning same day for \$1.25, (except for excursion of September 1); and on return journey can make the charming side trip from Rochester to Thousand Islands and return for \$5.75.

Stop-overs permitted on return trip at Buffalo, Rochester Junction (for Rochester), Geneva, Watkins Glen, Glen Summit Springs and Mauch Chunk.

These popular excursions are run through the most beautiful section of the East, giving daylight views of the beautiful Susquehanna River, the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Call on Baltimore & Ohio ticket agents for full particulars.

**GROGAN'S.**

The first installment house that was ever established was by Mr. Peter Grogan, 817 to 823 Seventh street, N. W. After the death of Mr. Grogan his business, which is the largest in the city, has been and is now being conducted by his sons, who are all active and persevering business men. There are three sons of the late Peter Grogan who are conducting his business. This great house was established over a quarter of a century ago. This house supplies all Washington. It is patronized because it is one of the most reliable firms in the city. Read his great advertisement in this issue of THE BEE. Peter Grogan is a name known to all Washington. Don't forget the number, 817 to 823 Seventh street, N. W. You can get anything you want at this house.

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